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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

Eastern Question!

REPLY OF RUSSIA!

British Cabinet Crisis!

THREATENED DISSOLUTION!

The War in France!

INTERESTING FROM PARIS!

Heavy Fighting Reported!

SIEGE OF THIONVILLE!

required by the dignity of monarchy. On the Black Sea question he said that no Russian reply had been received yet, and cautioned the members against speaking too much of war or peace as equally inopportune in the present state of affairs.

THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

VIENNA, November 25.—The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy with the peaceful tenor of the last despatches made its appearance. All applaud the firmness of the Austrian government on the European policy.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

INTERESTING AND NAUSEATING FROM PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The N. Y. *World* correspondent in Paris, writes under date of 9th. The principal supply of rats is obtained from the sewers by means of jars filled with syrup of which the rats are very fond, and plunge headlong in. Their necks are then wrung ready for the stew pan. The papers contain amusing articles denouncing and ridiculing all fat people and extolling leanness, characterizing it as an inseparable adjunct of virtue and patriotism. Sparrows are selling at ten cents each. The correspondent adds: I now get meat every day; tried a horse beef-steak yesterday, but made me sick; my butcher now supplies me sheep's brains once a week for fourteen cents. Rochefort has enlisted as a private in the artillery corps and contemplates the re-issue of the *Le Lanterne*.

In regard to the contemplated sortie, there appears to be but two places where the configuration of the ground will permit the army to deploy into line, the plains of Genessee and Ecouin north of Paris and the place between Rein and Plaisen in the south. These are solidly occupied by Prussians, who have fortified the villages and connected them with trenches. Moreover, they are commanded by the heights, which are mounted with cannon sweeping the plains in front. In case of attack should the French break the first line, they would encounter another several miles back. Gen. Foloe, at Fort Nogent, expelled the Germans from the positions they had taken up in the valley of Champagny. The north end of Bondy is occupied by the Germans and the south by the French.

ROYAL SPEECH TO THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, November 26.—The Royal speech was delivered by commission. The King regrets that the answer to the sanny peace has not given him thanking in person the nation in its attitude and for the unanimity of the support given the army of Prussia. Thanks to arming and repelling French aggressions. "France," he continues, "has been taught her inability to cope with the united forces of Germany. Peace would therefore be certain, if France had leaders who could indentify their interests with those of their country. Documents will be submitted which will show you that these men prefer the sacrifice of forces and the union of a nation, rather than relinquish power. It is to be regretted that by this conduct a bitter feeling will be perpetuated, and hereafter France will only remain peaceful until the opportunity for hostilities is offered. The conditions upon which the German powers are willing to treat for peace are well known. They must be commensurate with the sacrifices of the nation. A defensive frontier is essential to prevent future aggression against South as well as North Germany. The federal government now sees its way to obtain the needful means of peace, which is eagerly desired. Its work has not been stopped by the war, which has begotten closer unity, especially between the northern and southern States. It is imperative that the negotiati ns pending, as well as those completed with the Princes, should be at once submitted to you for your consideration.

His speech, after appropriate congratulations, concludes with an invocation for God's favor and protection.

AN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.

TOURS, Nov. 25.—Heavy cannonading had been heard at Orleans all day yesterday, in the direction of Arthenay, where an important engagement is reported to have occurred. Despatches from Tours to Gambetta state that it is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French. Nothing official has been received.

BALLOON NEWS FROM PARIS—BOMBARDMENT OF THIONVILLE — CRISIS IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch of the 25th says: A balloon arrived yesterday at Lourais, Belgium, bringing Wilfred Thorville, late editor-in-chief of the *La Liberte* Paris, with four passengers from that city, two of whom left immediately for Lille and Tours with dispatches for Paris officials.

The cellars of Thionville are inundated and yesterday the commandant of that place asked permission to remove to the cellars the women and children, for whom there was no place of refuge in the town. The Prussian commandant refused that request and the bombardment of Thionville was still going on last evening.

The Cabinet crisis terminated to-day. This morning Earl Granville left London and went to Windsor Castle, where the Queen had arrived the previous day. The object of his visit was to submit to her Majesty the impossibility of carrying on the Government with a Cabinet irreconcilably divided as to the policy to be pursued towards Russia. The tender of his resignation on this issue will upset the Ministry. A dissolution of the Cabinet is considered to be certain.

The Cabinet assembled at half-past two, Gladstone and Gladstone absent. At three Lord Granville, Minister, arrived in the presence of Prince Gortschakoff. The note was read, and then ensued hot and even angry discussion. It was then 5 o'clock and the Cabinet at seven o'clock adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

THE VIENNA ELECTION.

General Halleck has been ordered to make such disposition of the troops now in Georgia as may be necessary to preserve peace at the approaching elections. The Governor of Georgia, now here, has no knowledge of any additional troops having been ordered to Georgia, and is of the opinion that the State authorities will not need them.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, making a volume of over six hundred pages, with numerous illustrations, is just issued from the Government Printing Office. Congress, in July last, ordered 200,000 extra copies of this report printed for distribution by the House, Senate and Commissioner of Agriculture.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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The Commissioners then adjourned until evening, when they will probably complete their report.

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Mrs. Barnard, Chenay, followed. She said there was no reason why the endeavor of women to allay suffering on the battle field should not be carried further and that in the prevention of the causes of that suffering. Mothers who furnished the victims of war had a right to be heard.

At the close of Mrs. Cheny's address, Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator, entered the Temple, and was urged to take a seat on the platform. He declined, and then remarked that if anything could be done by man or woman to make public sentiment that would bring to a close the present war in Europe he would be glad. Mr. Wilson closed by moving the appointment of a committee to act with the executive committee, and further report the interests of the general convention to be held on the 23d of December. Carried.

The convention then adjourned.

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In Bolivia, an attempted revolutionary movement, headed by Gen. Rendon, was attempted. No goods had financial President, Martin, is firmly established in the city of Bolivia, and a fight is imminent between the government forces and revolutionists.

News from Valparaiso to the 6th inst. has been received. A conspiracy for insurrection had been discovered and the leaders punished and interested. A letter to ex-President Prado, now at Valparaiso, to Senator Bergardes, implicated both. The editor of *El Mercurio* was accused of participating in the movement and imprisoned.

—A man named Anthony Hoop, manifestly suffering from partial insanity, entered St. Xavier (Catholic) College, at Cincinnati, yesterday, armed with a hatchet and long knives, saying the Jesuits were getting too much power in this country and he wanted to die for Jesus, and created great consternation by attacking the priests. Father O'Neil was cut on the left arm in a painful manner, though not dangerously, and a number of other priests received slight injuries before the man was arrested.

—The Coroner's jury, at Cincinnati, in the case of Mrs. Hesing, who was thrown down a well by the burning in of a well, returned a verdict in which death is ascribed to the neglect of Edward Lapp.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Demonstration of Catholics—Currency Regulations—Survey of Indian Lands—The Georgia Election—Agricultural Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—There was a grand demonstration here to-day in honor of the visit of Archbishop Spaulding, of this city, having recently returned from the Ecumenical Council at Rome. The occasion was taken to make the demonstration not only one of cordial welcome to him personally, but also to express the indignant resentment of the Catholics of this community at the invasion of the papal territory by Victor Emmanuel and the expulsion of Pope Pius IX. from temporal dignity. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the indignity put upon the Pope by the King of Italy. Thousands of persons participated in the ceremonies.

CURRENCY REGULATIONS.

Hereafter new notes will be forwarded from the Treasurer's office in return for certificates of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurer and designated depositories of the United States, as provided by circulars No. 8, 1869, and No. 1, 1870, and new notes will not be forwarded in return for bankers' drafts as provided in circular No. 1, 1870. New fractional currency will be forwarded by express from the Treasurer at New York, and a special contract with the Adams Express Company, to any point within the territory covered by that contract, at the expense of the Department on certain forms.

SURVEY ORDERED.

The President has ordered a survey of the Osage diminished reserve in Kansas, the territory west of the ninety-sixth degree, for the purpose of having the land divided into small tracts, and thus enable them to establish homes, so that the peaceful policy of the government toward the Indians can be carried into effect.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

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THE GREAT DUEL.

Lecture of the Honorable Charles Sumner—Library Hall Filled—A Magnificent Success—The Senator's Views.

Thursday evening was the time set apart for the second of the course of lectures under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The announcement that Hon. Charles Sumner would then appear on the platform created great interest; and as a result the hall was completely filled—jammed, perhaps, would be the best word—with an audience, which for culture, fashion and size we have never seen excelled in Pittsburgh. It might have been larger, but the hall would absolutely accommodate no more—even with standing room.

The lecturer was announced to appear at eight o'clock, but a delay occurred behind the scenes—caused it is said by a desire on the part of the lecturer to deliver his discourse on "Lafayette," instead of the topic which had been announced. The curtain was finally drawn—the attendants perhaps being incited to bring the lecturer out, by the impatience of the audience which was quite manifest.

The Senator was introduced by W. N. Howard, Esq., and after very deliberately removing his "Alexandres," surveying the audience meanwhile, stepped forward. He was arrayed in a suit of black broadcloth, and tall and dignified, rather massive in appearance, with a clear complexion, shaggy eyebrows, wavy hair, which fell almost to his shoulders, a broad forehead, square-set countenance set off with slight side whiskers—he made a fine impression at first sight. His voice was a deep bass, rather husky and unpleasant at first, but this feeling in his hearers wore away as he proceeded. He spoke fluently, the slightest difficulty, so as to be heard in every part of the hall. He is not by any means an orator, save in a sort of placid earnestness, which generally commands attention; but at all times his movements appeared graceful, some of which in other speakers would have appeared in the highest degree awkward. He had the manuscript before him and read pretty closely at times.

He commenced by saying, "I am to speak of the duel between France and Prussia with its approaching circumstances. The Governor of Georgia, now here, has no knowledge of any additional troops having been ordered to Georgia, and is of the opinion that the State authorities will not need them.

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Other Cable Dispatches.

SPAIN.

REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, November 24.—A republican insurrection is momentarily expected at Madrid. Captain Gens. [illegible] Marshal Prim. The revolutionists will succeed if they get [illegible] reinforcements are [illegible] New York *World* at

A correspondent of the [illegible] says: The Duke of Aosta's official [illegible] The Spanish throne has just been [illegible] on probation. [illegible] with the President of the Cortes, [illegible] and thirty-four deputies on board, [illegible] Prim will not go to meet them, as honors by the Italian court. The Regent has [illegible] the acceptance of Aosta by passing [illegible] The Duke will be proclaimed [illegible] and [illegible] the slavery question, and [illegible] the republicans to use it as a weapon against the Duke's Government.

ITALY.

ROME TO BE FORTIFIED.

The New York *World's* correspondent telegraphs that at the last meeting of the commission for country defence, presided over by Prince Carignan, it was resolved that Rome should be fortified on the Metz and Paris system. A wide scene covered with detached forts will be established which will extend to Civita Vecchia and other strategic points around Rome. Italy is resolved to hold Rome [illegible] against all enemies.

FLORENCE, November 25.—A son has been born to the Duchess of Aosta.

CHINA.

ROME PACIFIC NEWS.

LONDON, November 25.—Later advices have been received from China. The news is more pacific. The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Tientsin massacre has had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, toward whom the natives had daily grown more insolent.

CUBA.

HAVANA, November 25.—The journals weakly referred to the electing of the Duke of Aosta, on the 16th inst., to the throne of Spain. The Customs Revenue under the administration Senor Santos shows an increase over the last year of six millions of dollars.

AUSTRIA.

THE BUDGE QUESTION.

VIENNA, November 25.—In the Hungarian Diet, Baron von Beust, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the Eastern question, said he deemed it inexpedient to make any disclosures at present.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 25.—Robert Wright & Co., cloth and widow manufacturers of Wetford, have stopped. Much distress has resulted.

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned the position of President of the Board of Trade.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, November 25.—The steamer Europa from *New York* for Liverpool has arrived.

MOVILLE, November 25.—The steamer Europa from New York for Glasgow has arrived, passed here.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Petroleum quoted at 10½ freeze standard white.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

BROWNSVILLE, November 25.—River rising slowly with four feet four inches of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer thirty-five degrees above 0. M.

OIL CITY, November 25.—River stationary with twenty-inches of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer thirty-four degrees at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, November 25.—River rising with three feet five inches of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer thirty-five degrees above 0 at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, Nov. 26.—2:25 A. M.—River stationary with 5 inches of water in the channel. Weather clear and cool.

her monster blunder—crime. Its character as a pretext became more painfully manifest when more was understood of Leopold. In reality he was related to Napoleon more intimately than to King William. His relationship to the latter, to be found, had to be traced back to the twelfth century. Yet in recent times by three intermarriages of the Hohenzollern family, Leopold had became related to that of Napoleon. So then it was

ALL A PRETEXT.

And considering the age, and the present demands of civilization, such a war stood forth terrific in wrong, making the soul ring indignant against it. One reason avowed was brutal; the other was frivolous; both were criminal. If we look into the text of the manifesto and the speeches of the Cabinet, it was a war founded on a trifle, on a straw, on an eggshell. Obviously these were pretexts only. Therefore it was a war of pretexts, the real object being the humiliation and dismemberment of Germany, in the vain hope of exalting the French Empire and perpetuating a bauble gimcrack crown on the head of a boy. (applause) By military success, and a peace dedicated at Berlin, the Emperor trusted to find himself in such condition that, on return to Paris, he could overthrow parliamentary government so far as it existed there, and re-establish personal government, where all depended upon himself—this making triumph over Germany the means of another triumph over the French people.

How the war proceeded from the first crossing of swords at Saarbrucken, when the young Prince Imperial performed his part in picking up a bullet—which the Emperor promptly reported by telegraph to the Empress, (laughter,) down through battle and seige, fall of fortifications and armies, to the uprising of the Republic—were rapidly averted by the speaker, who further argued that these need not be dwelt upon; that not to battles and their fearful visitations should we look, but to the ideas that prevail—as for the measure of time, which was but not from the pendulum but to the clock in the tower whose striking told the hour. A great hour for humanity sounded when the French Republic was born, and this could be said, even if the Republic failed, for every attempt contributed to final triumph. (Applause.)

The war, from its beginning to the capitulation of Sedan, had been

ONE OF SURPRISES.

Surprise to the French and to the world. Germany was surprised in the ready adoption of the pretext for war, and the Empire knew nothing but surprise at the first encounter. The promptitude with which all the German States outside of Austrian rule accepted the leadership of Prussia. Then came the inferiority of the imperial arms and inefficiency and improvidence, which was a further surprise. Germany's strength was a surprise, and the rapid succession of victories, ending in the capture of the Emperor, completed the list.

The fall of Napoleon was natural. It was hard to see how it could be otherwise.

"To assert eternal Providence

And justify the ways of God to man."

Had he remained successful to the end and died peacefully in bed, everyone, his name would have been a perpetual encouragement to dishonest and criminal ambition. The whole train of falsehood, hypocrisy, perjury, and for the sake of humanity should be exposed. Bacon has said that self-seekers will be a man's house on fire, if it were but to roast their eggs." Louis Napoleon had set Europe on fire to roast his. (Laughter.) He had been guilty of the special and

UNPARDONABLE CRIMES.

First that violation of public duty and faith contrary to all solemnities of promise, by which the whole order of Europe was rent, weakened and human character was degraded; secondly, disloyalty to Republican institutions so that through him the Republic has been weakened in Europe; and thirdly, this cruel and causeless war of which is the guilty author. He, the speaker, knew not the secret but the invisible threads by which the present is attached to the past, making the descendants suffer for the sins of their ancestors, but evil distribution always comes. The old familiar text of Scripture was known "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Napoleon had taken the sword against Germany and now lay bleeding at every pore. Louis Napoleon took the sword and was caught under the Empire which was the work of his hands expired, and this was but a proof of the truth that retribution would visit nations as well as individuals. This history was something more than philosophy teaching by examples. It was a sermon with the terrors of retribution. The simple record of nations preached. If nations were wise they would not fight. He spoke at length upon dwelling upon this point, used the words

VAIN ARE LESSONS

of the past, as texts of prudence against that spirit of pride which had banished from civilization international law. While I speak, the two champions still stand front to front. Germany only fighting in defence, as no respect subsistence. The duel still rages, although one of the champions is pressed to earth, as in that awful combat between Chevalier Bayard, so eminent in chivalry, thrust his dagger into the nostrils of his fallen foe, and then dragged his dead body off the field. History abounds with such examples of weakness in Germany the very conduct condemned in the famous French knight.

The Emperor was the aggressor. He began this fatal duel. Let him fall,—but not the people of France. (Applause.) France has suffered by the exploitation of her genius in accepting such a ruler. Not always should they suffer. Enough of waste, enough of sacrifice, enough of blood and tears have been gone. Enough have they felt the accursed hoof of war.

It is time to see now, that, after the capitulation of Sedan, there was a double mistake, first, on the part of Germany, which, as magnanimous conquerors, should have proposed peace; and secondly, on the part of the Republic, which should have accepted it as a work of imperialism. With the capitulation of the Emperor the dynastic question was closed. There was no longer pretension or pretext, nor was there occasion for war. The two parties should have come to an understanding. Why continue this terrible homicidal war? Why continue this terrible homicidal, suicidal combat, fraught with mutual death and sacrifice? By much on Paris? To what end? If for the annihilation of France, then must it be condemned.

In striving at the

TERMS OF PEACE,

There are at least three conditions which cannot be overlooked in the interest of civilization, and that the peace may be such in reality as in name, and not an armistice only—three postulates which stand above all question and dominate this debate, so that any essential departure from them must end in wretched failure.

The first is the natural requirement of Germany, that there shall be some guaranty against future aggression, constituting what is so well known among us as "security for the future." Without this, there will be no peace but a truce. Without this, there will be aggeration hardly pardonable, alleges more than twenty millions of Germany by France, and declares that it must be taken from her forever. The second condition to be regarded is the natural requirement of France, that the guaranty, while sufficient, shall be such as not to wound needlessly the sentiments of the French people, or to offend any principle of public law. It is difficult to question these two postulates, at least to the abstract. Only when we come to the application is there room for difference. The third postulate, demanded alike by justice and humanity, is the establishment of some rule by which the occurrence of such a barbarous duel shall be prevented. It will not be enough to obtain a guaranty for Germany; there must be a guaranty for civilization itself.

In continuing he said

INDEMNITY WAS NOT ESSENTIAL

At the close of our war with slavery we said nothing of indemnity. Germany was inclined to ask too much—an indemnification amounting to nearly one thousand millions of dollars, covering all the costs and losses of the war, no matter how conceived and executed, and also asking that Alsace and Lorraine, provinces for two hundred years allied to France, should be annexed to Germany without the consent of the inhabitants, who were unwilling to be separated from France. France could not sell or transfer them against the consent. The German proposition was the guarantees of dismemberment, and as such was wrong.

One argument for it was easily brushed aside—that France would have demanded the same had she been successful. Even if would have been the case, perhaps, but Germany should not follow the mad-cap of imperialism; she should show that she could be just. Dismemberment on this account would be retaliation, and retaliation was barbarous. (Applause.) Did Germany want more territory? it could not be obtained in this way. It would create a sentiment of bitter hostility in France, and peace under such circumstances would be nothing but

AN ARMED PEACE.

Nor would it be forgotten how inconsistent was the guarantee of dismemberment with that heroic passion for national unity which was the glory of Germany. National unity was not the idea of Germany less than of Germany; and these provinces, though in former centuries German, and still preserving the German speech, belonged to the existing unity of France,—unless, according to the popular song, the German's Fatherland extends

"Far as the German accent rings;"

and then the conqueror must insist on Switzerland; and why not cross the Atlantic to dictate laws to Pennsylvania and Chicago? (Laughter.) But the same song had a better verse, calling that the German Fatherland

"Where in the heart love warmly lies."

But in these coveted provinces it was the love for France, and not for Germany, which prevailed.

The guarantee of dismemberment, when brought to the touch-stone of the three essential conditions, is wanting in essential qualification, and the only safe guarantee was disarmament. That would result in economy and to a reduction of taxes, and bring any with the necessity of raising over 1 583,000,000 francs, or $317,000,000, the appropriation for the army or France during the year of peace preceding the war. Besides, it would enable the industries of the country to recover from the shock of war, and, above all, would be an assurance and peace in the future. Standing armies, instead of being a guarantee of peace, were provocative of war. What the Congress of one power refused, it would be essential to France as well as to Germany. But beyond even these considerations there was the sentimental, priceless benefit of disarmament as the *assurance of peace*. Disarmament substituted the constable for the soldier, and substituted the standing army to a police. History taught the benefit of this system. The present duel never would have been fought had not both nations found themselves like Frederick of Prussia, "with troops all ready to act." It was the possession of these troops which made the two parties in such a hurry to the combat. The lesson was perfect. Individuals had already disarmed. Civilization requires that nations shall do likewise. Thus

DISARMAMENT WAS ENFORCED

on these grounds—first, economy; secondly, positive advantage if no success; thirdly, the best guaranty for permanent peace. No other guarantee promised so much. America had shown how disarmament worked. Peaceful and happy relations here have be the same there. Then would nations exist without perpetual and reciprocal watchfulness. Then the first step was to drive the cruel, oppressive and pernicious provocation to war from [illegible] was yet maintained at such terrible cost. To-day the [illegible] rance was presented to France and Germany.

The Honorable Speaker next adverted to two of the leaders in this movement, and said:

Two personages at this present moment hold in their hands the great question teeming with a new civilization. Honest and determined, both are patriotic rather than cosmopolitan or Christian, believing in Prussia rather than humanity. And the patriotism so strong in each keeps still the earth clogged of iron. I refer to King William and his Prime Minister, Count Bismarck.

More than any other European sovereign

WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA

possesses the infatuation of "divine right." He believes that he was appointed by God to be King—differing here from Louis Napoleon, who, in a spirit of compromise, entitled himself Emperor "by the grace of God and the national will." This infatuation was illustrated at his coronation in ancient Konigsberg, first home of Prussian royalty, and better famous as the birth place and life long home of the great Emanuel Kant, when the King enacted a scene of melo-drama which might be transferred from the church to the theatre. No other person was allowed to place the crown on his royal head. Lifting it from the altar, where it rested, he placed it there himself, in sign that he held it from Heaven and not from man, and next placed another on the head of the Queen, in sign that her dignity was derived from him. Then, turning round, he brandished a gigantic sword, in testimony of readiness to defend the nation. Since the battle of Sadowa, when the Austrian empire was so suddenly shattered, he has believed himself providential sword-bearer of Germany, destined, perhaps, to revive the old glories of Barbarossa. His habits are soldierly, and, notwithstanding his 73 years, he continues to find pleasure in wearing the spiked helmet of the Prussian camp. Republicans smile when he speaks of "my army," "my allies," and "my people;" at this egotism is the natural expression of the monarchial character, especially where the monarch believes that he holds by divine right. His public conduct is in harmony with these conditions. He is a Protestant, and rules the land of Luther, but he is no friend of modern reform. The venerable system of war and prerogatives is part of his inheritance handed down from Sphinx depths, and he evidently believes in it. His minister

COUNT BISMARCK

is the partisan of "divine right," and, like the King, regards with satisfaction that hierarchical feudalism from which they are both derived. He is noble and believes in nobility. He believes also in force, as if he had the blood of the god Thor. He believes, in war, he does not hesitate to throw its "iron dice," insisting upon the rigors of the game. As the German question began to power, his policy was most persistent. "Not through speeches and votes of the majority, he said in 1862, "are the great questions of the age decided, that was the blunder of 1848 and 1849.—*but by blood and steel.*" Thus explicit was he. Having a policy, he became its representative, and has never since been out of the Cabinet at Berlin as Prime Minister. Down to that time he was little known. His social position was not found in the edition of the comprehensive French Dictionary of Contemporaries, not even its "additions and rectifications," until the year [illegible] 1863. But from this time he drew so large a share of public attention that the contemporary press of the world knew his birth-place, and his name was always found. Nobody doubts his intellectual resources, his courage or strength of will. But in that he is not naturally hard and little affected by human sympathy. Therefore he is an excellent War Minister. It remains to be seen if he is as successful for peace. His own idea was been the unity of Germany under the primacy of Prussia, and here he has centered his power. In no new encounters France. But in that larger unity, where nations will be conjoined in harmony, he can do little to love and to serve. Where, indeed, is room for kings and a cynic towards popular institutions.

Such is the King and such his Minister. I have described them that you may see how little help the great ideas already germinating in the world's deep fields will receive from them. In this respect

THEY ARE AS ONE.

"Beyond the most persuasive influences of civilization, bleeding as never before, with its hosts of widows and orphans, is the universal tyrant and master-evil of Christendom, the war system, may cease, and the means of its abolition be found in the moral forces for the benefit of the human family. there are two special influences which cannot be without weight at this time. The first is Germany authority in the writings of philosophers, by whom Germany rules in thought; and the second is the spirit of war, relieved only by truce, to be broken by the people in their strength. To the people alone can mankind look for the repose of nations; but the Republic is the embodied people. All hail to the Republic, equal guardian of all and angel of peace. [Applause.]

Our own part is simple. It is first, to keep out of the war; next to stand firm in those ideas which are the life of the Republic. Peace is our supreme vocation. To this we are called. By this we succeed. Our example is more than an army. But not on this account can we be indifferent, when human rights are assaulted or republican institutions are in question. Garibaldi asks for a "word," that equals expression of power. Strange will it be, when that is not given. To the republic, and to all struggling for human rights, I give one word with heart on the lips. Word and heart I give. Nor would I have any country forget at any time, in the discharge of its foreign and domestic duties, that its rule of conduct and of honor is the same for nations as for individuals, the greatest nation is that which does most for humanity. (Applause.)

The lecture occupied over two hours, yet few of the audience retired until the speaker had closed. As of incidental interest connected with the entertainment, the fact may be recorded that financially, as otherwise, it was a success. Over one hundred season tickets were sold during the day, and in the evening more than $600 was taken in at the door. The Library Association reaped a handsome harvest.

The third lecture of the course will be given next Thursday evening, by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, one of the most scholarly and finished orators in the country.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Patrick Kane famished from cold near Osborne, Greene county, Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

—The Drovers' Inn, at Lexington, Ky., was burned on Thursday morning. Very little property was saved.

It is now supposed that Andrew Glickert, found in the Miami river, at Dayton, this week, was murdered.

—A special from Peoria, Illinois, says that Hon. B. S. Edwards, Jr., has been elected to Congress from the 6th District, is dying.

—A man named Liekler while shooting hogs at Alexandersville on the 23d, accidentally shot himself. He was a native of Switzerland.

—Wm. Mitchell appeared in the United States Court, at Cincinnati, and acknowledged to using counterfeit stamps. He was fined $400.

—Liekilder, who shot his son at Greenville, Ohio, about a year ago, has been refused a new trial, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

—Burt Painter, a horse dealer from Piqua Ohio, while asleep, was robbed of $2,000 on Tuesday night, on a train from Cincinnati to Dayton.

—Henry Keyer was gored to death at St. Louis yesterday, by a wild Texas steer, while the latter was being drawn through the streets.

—A young man named West, supposed to be a drummer for an Eastern house, was killed on the Cincinnati & Miami, near Ottsdam, on Monday night.

—J. J. Lindly, of De Soto county, Missouri, murdered his two children at the Worsham's house, in Memphis, Wednesday night. Cause, temporary insanity.

—Forty of the Baton Rouge (Louisiana) prisoners were admitted to bail after long confinement, there being no evidence implicating them in the riot.

—The body of Mrs. Hessing, who was precipitated into an old mill at Cincinnati, Tuesday night, has been recovered. She was doubtless killed instantly.

—Benj. Fany, formerly agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, was brought in Cincinnati on Wednesday, from Pennsylvania, charged with embezzlement.

—Workmen engaged in sinking a well at Indianapolis struck a vein of gas on Tuesday last, which was ignited and has since been burning with great intensity.

—Walter Thompson, while removing some filled from the steamer Dr. Leonard, at St. Louis, was killed by the accidental discharge of one of the weapons.

—The Chicago Thanksgiving was very usually observed. All the papers suspended publication except the *Republican*. The weather was that usual on such occasions.

—Hon. H. K. Welsh, a prominent lawyer of Hartford, Conn. died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Welsh twice represented Hartford in the Lower House of the Legislature, and once represented the first District in the State Senate.

—The covering to an old well, sixty feet in depth, at Cincinnati, was broken through on Tuesday night. An old lady named Mrs. Hessing is supposed to have gone down with the debris, but all efforts to reach her have proved unavailing.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 11.

The excitement in favor of the Steinway Piano is in nowise on the decrease, as the sales for the last eight days abundantly show. We find the following names among the purchasers:

David Williams, Esq., Latrobe, a Steinway square piano; Matthew R. Wesh, Esq., Bulger Station, a Steinway square piano; Mrs. Clyde, Allegheny, a Steinway parlor piano; John Hoag, Washington county, a Steinway double round piano; Dr. C. W. Stranahan, a Steinway square piano; D

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

MR. W. H. BROWN the "coal king" of Pittsburgh as he is very appropriately called, has in addition to several steamboats and tugs plying the Ohio river 165 square barges, 20 model barges, 26 flats and 48 flat boats. These amount to 130,-000 tonnage, and two-thirds of them are loaded with coal awaiting shipment the first rise. Can any other man in America boast greater tonnage in his own name?

WHEN NAPOLEON surrendered at Sedan, the French nation coupled his name with the most vile and abusive epithets. Not content with this, they singled out the Empress, then living at Paris, and hooted her, amid vile and almost cowardly threats of death, out of the city. When Metz fell, Bazaine was loaded with the same imprecations as had fallen on the Emperor. Not content with this, his wife, living at Toure, was forced to flee to Belgium to save her life. To war with men may, perchance, be brave, but these two attacks on harmless and powerless women, can scarcely be to the credit of the French people.

IT IS ASSERTED as a popular indication of the feelings of the English people regarding the two nations now engaged in war, that the German Aid Societies have raised thirteen hundred thousand dollars, while the French Aid Societies have raised only six thousand dollars. This however is not a true test of the feelings of the English people, should the Republic of France find sympathy with the laboring and poorer classes, while the aristocratic and wealthier portion of the people favor a monarchy. While this position may not be correct, it is nevertheless sufficient to show that the number of dollars subscribed for the aid of either Germany or France, is no test of the popular feeling.

SENATOR SCHURZ and Gratz Brown do not entirely agree. The Senator insists that the whole question in Missouri turned on enfranchisement. Mr. Brown, however, in a late speech eulogizes the Democratic party of Missouri, commends it for its "perfect devotion to the patriotic welfare to the common country," and hopes that the west will combine and concert with everybody in favor of revenue reform. Whatsoever, therefore, Senator Schurz may have intended to do, he has succeeded in electing a man, who before he takes his seat, urges a coalition of the revenue reformers and Democrats. Whether or not this is intended as an intimation of his perfect acquiescence in the proposed bargain and sale at the next Congress, it, at all events looks very much in that direction.

THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION met at Indianapolis on Wednesday the 23d inst. Governor Baker, of Indiana, was made permanent chairman. Delegates from twenty different States were present. The Convention received a report of the average number of immigrants which arrived each of the five decades from 1820 to 1870. In the first decade from 1820 to 1830, the average number per year was 12,561, while from 1860 to 1869 the average number per year was 235,676. One fact alone is significant. In the decade from 1840 to 1849, the average number per year was 142,729. From 1850 to 1859, the average number per year was 281,453, or very nearly double the previous decade. During the war the immigration fell off. This convention has a great and a good work before it, and we hope that it may throw around every foreigner who lands on our shores a protection that will free him from the harpies that rob and plunder him at present.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

We have called attention, in a former article, to the fact that, when the nation finds itself under no pressing obligation to reward a particular person with the Presidency, the ambition of numerous Presidential candidates is sure to make politics a muddle by the introduction of all sorts of new political hobbies, on which the aspirants expect to ride into that coveted place. We now call attention to another aspect of this Presidential matter, to wit: that of all the public men of this nation who have aimed at the Presidency but two or three have ever attained it. As a rule, disappointment has been the lot of every statesman who has coveted that place, and the prize has fallen, hitherto, into the laps of men who did not look for or anticipate it. This is an interesting fact in political history, and one well worthy the notice of those who are just now afflicted with that dangerous disease —Presidency on the brain.

Aaron Burr fell, nominally, a victim to a conspiration for treason; but we fancy that a closer examination of the facts will show that he was victimized because he aspired to the Presidency and stood in Jefferson's way. Sam. Houston accomplished in after years, what Burr aimed at in his so-called treasonable enterprise —the conquest of a portion of Mexico, yet no one thought of visiting the penalties of treason on Houston's head. This shows that Burr's scheme was not, in itself, one that necessarily outraged the public sentiment. It was premature; that was all; and its failure through the vigilance of Jefferson made it odious. Had Burr succeeded he might have been President, possibly he undertook his scheme with that end in view; but he failed, and his failure wound up his political expectations.

Of the men who followed, in the next generation, and before whom the Presidency rose up as a prize to the attainment of which they bent the energies of their lives, how many died worn down to the grave disappointed, broken spirited men? Many of them were giants, too, who would have adorned the Presidency, and redeemed it from the stain of mediocrity. There were Wm. H. Crawford, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, DeWitt Clinton, Silas Wright, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, Willie P. Mangum, John C. Calhoun, John J. Crittenden, John McLean, William Wirt, and others of perhaps less note but still men of great ability; all these aimed at the Presidency; all of them had fervent friends; all of them labored, night and day, to pave the way to success; and all of them added lustre to their own names and to the history of the nation, by their statesmanship and patriotism; but in vain. The prize they grasped at eluded them, and passed before their eyes into the hands of men not worthy to loosen their shoe latchets—second-rate men like Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. No wonder that men like Webster and Clay sickened and died to see such pigmies elevated over their shoulders.

The Presidency, in 1840, fell to Harrison, instead of Clay. Harrison was not, in any proper sense, a Presidential aspirant. The success of Jackson, as a military man, led the Whigs to seek for such a man as he solely on the ground of availability. From 1836 on he doubtless was an aspirant; but the Presidency had not been the object of his life. So, in 1844, the spirit of availability led the Democrats to choose Polk; then an almost unknown man and who, a year prior to that, had not even dreamed of being President. The same feeling prompted the Whigs in 1848 to take Gen. Taylor as their candidate—a man till then unknown in politics, and under the same impulse the Democrats in 1852 thrust all their able and ambitious men aside and settled upon Franklin Pierce—a third rate man, whom Douglas, who it had previously been, to control the politics of the little State of New Hampshire.

These instances cover the history of the Presidency up to 1856. In that year the Democrats *did* choose a man whose life was one continual aim at the Presidency—James Buchanan. Prior to that, in 1836, they had chosen Van Buren, one of the same class. Both of these men lived for the Presidency, and attained it. But they are the *only* instances of the class—the exceptions which prove the rule. And it is worthy of note that the success of Van Buren in 1836 first opened the door to Democratic defeat, which was repeated in 1848 when the Democrats ran Lewis Cass, another man full of Presidential ambition; and that the success of Buchanan in 1856 was followed by a political upheaval which has kept the Democracy out of power ever since. The calamities which have befallen that party since it betook itself to men with political records for candidates will probably drive them back upon availability in 1872, and all the politicians in that party now in training for the Presidential nomination, will then be thrust aside for some negative man whom ambition has not yet made her own.

In the contest for the Republican nomination in 1856, the politicians wanted John McLean, of Ohio, as a candidate—a man longed talked of for the place, and whose eyes must often have turned with longing gaze upon the White House. But he and his friends were disappointed. Fremont, a new man, supplanted him. It was so, also, in 1860. The men who had made political reputation and who had been taught to look to the Presidency as the heaven of their reward, gathered their friends together and rushed to Chicago to secure the nomination. Seward, Chase, Bates, and Cameron all had friends there, with the odds in favor of Seward, who had all along been regarded as the foremost man in the Republican movement, and sure of elevation to the Presidency. But it was not to be. Lincoln, a comparatively new man thrust them all aside, much to the chagrin of the men who had made politics a trade. The same thing followed in 1864, when another effort was made for Chase, and in 1868, when Grant, a man previously unknown to politics, swept all other political aspirants out of the way. The same thing will happen in 1872, in spite of Trumbull, and Cox, and all the others who imagine that destiny leads them the way to the White House.

The retrospect, therefore, is not favorable to ambitious men. The past is strewn with the bones of those who have fallen by the way in a vain effort to reach the goal of their desires, whilst those who strove not have won. This battle is not to the strong nor this race to the swift. Let the Coxes and Trumbulls, the Chases, Hendricks, Pendletons and Hoffmans, take warning by the fate of their predecessors. It is no sin to strive to be President; but those who do strive are sure to fail. The list of names inscribed on the roll of our future destiny, could these names be unveiled to us, would include no name familiar to our eyes. The present knows them not, and the future will reveal them only when the fit time comes.

We do not distress ourselves, therefore, about these Presidential aspirants in which both parties now abound. The future will sweep them all away as the past has swept their congeners of far higher degree. We are content to see that in 1872, the people will re-elect Grant. After that we shall not be bothered with those who are now afflicted with the itch for the Presidency; and 1876 is too far ahead to give cause for present trouble.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

The entrance of Russia into the political system of the European nations was marked by an attempt to take Constantinople—a project which it has often revived, and which is so thoroughly understood to be the chief aim of Russian policy that all other European powers have been compelled to stand guard over the beautiful city of the Golden Horn, lest it should be stolen from them in the night. To perpetrate this theft is not only a dynastic duty but part of the religious system of Russia. She will therefore be bound by no treaty obligations, and no sentiment of honor to keep her hands off Turkey when the other powers of Europe are so engaged as to leave that country single-handed.

In his last will and testament Peter the Great insisted upon the necessity of taking Turkey, and exhibits a morality worthy of the Forty Thieves in the following remarkable passage thereof, viz:

"Austria must receive her share of the division, which must be taken from her aforesaids, (*qu' on lui enlevera plus tard.*")

His manly spouse, the Empress Catharine, named her youngest son, the uncle of the present Czar of Russia, Constantine, in full expectation that he would one day reign over Constantinople. It is written across the walls of their Greek churches in golden letters, that the Russians must gain possession of Constantinople, and although the late Czar Nicholas, professed not to desire it, on the ground that his empire was already too large, yet he claimed to think it an inevitable result of the "manifest destiny" of his people. He too, after having satisfied himself that he would be let alone by England and France, inaugurated movements to the same end, which precipitated the Crimean war.

The mistake which Americans usually make in considering this question, is in regarding it merely as a question between Russia and Turkey, when it is in reality a question between Russia and the rest of Europe. "Constantinople" said the first Napoleon, "is from its situation calculated to be the seat and *centre of universal dominion.*" Under its present rule, it is not so many of our people believe, a Turkish city, but it is a cosmopolitan city. It belongs to all Europe. Its ostensible rulers, against whom we frequently invoke the silly prejudices of religion, with which we have nothing to do, are far more liberal in this respect than we are, not only granting absolute liberty of conscience, but protecting it by law; and placing the Protestant, Catholic, fire worshiper or Pagan upon the same footing as the Mohammedan. A man may worship as he pleases in Constantinople,—can he do it in Rome? Could the Mohametan build his mosque in Philadelphia beside a church, as the Christian builds his church beside the mosque in Turkey?

Constantinople is the seat of an enormous commerce, conducted not by the Turks, but by the English, French, Italians, Germans, Greeks, Armenians, Russians and others, who make up her mixed population of half a million. Upwards of 28,000 vessels touched her port last year, 10,000 more than at Liverpool, the great ast centre of commerce in England. This is an manifest an advantage to the people of western Europe, that we are not surprised they should desire to retain it and keep the city of Constantinople under the dominion of a Sultan who rules for them, instead of letting it pass into the hands of a Russian Czar who will rule for himself and Russia.

Let Russia once gain possession of Constantinople and the whole of Western Europe would be at her mercy. She is practically unassailable on the Baltic, as Napier's fruitless expedition proved during the Crimean war. On the south and west, the Black Sea and the Austrian frontier are the only means of access to her territory. The Bosphorus is the narrow gateway to the Black Sea, and Constantinople holds the key. Through this gateway the armies and navies of France, England and Turkey found entrance to expel Russia's aggression in the Crimea when victory crowned their efforts, and enabled them to compel Russia to dismantle her forts on the Euxine, to close the Dardanelles against her, and to exclude her ships of war from the Black Sea.

The present juncture in European affairs furnishes the Czar Alexander with an opportunity to repudiate the obligations of the treaty of 1856, for which he has been preparing ever since they were forced upon him as a vanquished foe. The emancipation of the serfs in 1862 and the completion of a vast system of railways since 1856, have made Russia twice as formidable as she was at that time. She has also availed herself of American genius in supplying her armies with breech-loaders and revolvers of the most approved make.

Turkey, in the meantime, has not been idle. Though late in the field she too has organized and subsidized an extensive system of internal improvements now in process of rapid construction. Her minister plenipotentiary at Washington, Blacque Bey, purchased from our Government 400,000 stand of arms last year, expending for them and other arms and machinery to turn them into breech-loaders, over five and a half millions of dollars in gold. He then left for Constantinople, where he still remains. His efforts while here were directed towards the neutralization of the pro-Russian policy, into which the United States had been drawn by Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner, and to secure fair play with "hands off" when the struggle came.

Turkey can put 600,000 fighting men in the field, and they are superior to the Russians.

England and Austria are indignant at Gortschakoff's dispatch repudiating without consultation with the signatory powers, the treaty of 1856; and Russia will have them to fight as well as Turkey in the event of hostilities.

Russia menaces English supremacy in Asia, and Austrian supremacy on the Danube, which empties into the Black Sea. Her semi-Asiatic population are looked upon by Europeans as another line of Goths and Vandals, who may swarm and devastate the south and west, overthrowing existing civilization. The doctrine of nationality which has been the revolutionary impulse of Italy, Germany and Hungary for a long time past, has no stronger advocate than Russia, which possesses a Muscovite party devoted to its propagation. Gortschakoff is the leader of this party and chief minister of the Empire.

In the name of Pan-slavism it works steady for the aggrandizement of Russia. It has already subsidized the Sclavic population of Austria, and the Danubian principalities by donations for church and school purposes. Its agents are everywhere in the Greek churches, who look to the Czar as their father. As in all European movements, religion is the hand maid of politics, and fanaticism is invoked to aid the promptings of selfishness.

Russia is ambitious of becoming a naval power, and looks to the Mediterranean Sea as her future battle place to overthrow the naval power of England, as she hopes to supercede her on land by extending her power in both Europe and Asia.

The obvious bearing of this Eastern question on England's future, therefore makes it necessary that she should take part in any Russian attack on Constantinople, however much she may desire peace.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Second Presbyterian Church, in St. Louis, some time ago, presented Rev. Dr. Nichols, pastor, with a life-insurance policy for twenty five thousand dollars, on the endowment plan, premium paid. Within a short time a policy for a similar amount, to be paid for in five years, has been presented to the Rev. Charles Dickey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis. The generous givers were, Augustus Knight, and Daniel Catlin. Mr. Dickey was formerly of Allegheny City.

The Board of Home Missions of the Reformed German Church in the United States have issued a circulars to its Missionaries, that no Mission shall receive support from the Board which is not incorporated according to the form of incorporation adopted to the General Synod.

A movement has been started, to erect in Washington City a Presbyterian Memorial Church, which has received the approval of the Committee of the General Assembly as an object within the design of the Assembly in the Five Million Fund.

High mass was solemnized last week at Jefferson, Missouri, for the repose of the soul of the late General R. E. Lee. The hymn sung over his remains, just prior to their commitment to the earth, a favorite of the general's, commencing,—"How Firm a Foundation ye Saints of the Lord" —was written by Rev. John Kirkham, an English Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

Rev. J. L. R. Trask, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, belongs to the race of martyrs. The "R" among his initials means Rogers, and he is the 12th in descent from old John Rogers himself, the hero of Smithfield, who was burnt at the stake.

A Ladie's Board of Missions has recently been organized in connection with the Presbyterian church. Its object is to promote an interest among Christian women in the work of Home and Foreign Missions, and to secure systematic constitutions for them to sustain these and other benevolent enterprises of the General Assembly. A similar organization has been in force for some time in the Methodist Episcopal Church and is doing much good.

At a meeting of the Indian Missions under the jurisdiction of Bishop Clarkson, missionary bishop in Nebraska and Dakota, the following action was taken in regard to polygamy: "That as polygamy is forbidden by the laws of Christ, and therefore when an Indian having more than one wife is an applicant for baptism in the Christian Church, he must first choose the one whom he takes for his wife and be joined to her in holy matrimony. 2. And at the same time it is the sense of this Convocation that he should, as far as he is able, continue to support the woman put away, and her children, if she have any, so long as she shall live unless she shall become the wife of some other man."

Bishop Randall, appealing for an Episcopal minister to go to New Mexico, says that "a married clergyman is preferred." The influence of his family in that community would contribute materially to the success of the mission.

The Primitive Baptists of Southwest Georgia announce that they will excommunicate any member who takes advantage of the bankrupt or homestead law.

The Catholic Church is rapidly increasing in Brooklyn, within some years past. Recently the corner stone of the twenty-sixth Catholic church, in that city, was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Bishop Simpson in a late address at the anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stated that the Society had undertaken a work which the parent Missionary Society had declined. Two questions arise in regard to it. Is the work a proper work? and is the organization a proper one to do the work? It cannot be denied that India is in a state of darkness, and China of degradation. But missions have been established, and mission houses erected, and the field is now prepared for women to labor. The women of those countries are excluded from the gatherings of man; missionaries may not see them, and they cannot hear of Christ unless woman's hands take the word of life to them. It is a work which woman may do, and which man cannot do, and the time is now fully come when women may go forth to accomplish great things for God and His Church.

The monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Sabbath School Association was held on last Thursday evening in the Fifth Methodist Church at Soho, and was ably addressed by Revs. Day, Colhouser, Evans, Westfall and F. F. Scott. The audience was very respectable and appreciative, and seemed to be much pleased with the exercises.

Two new churches are to be dedicated on next Sabbath, in Ohio; one in Coshocton, and the third in Manchester, Adams Co., where the veteran Dr. Brown will officiate.

THE reports from the sugar cane districts of Florida continue to be favorable. The Live Oak Herald calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three per pound.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Franco-Prussian dispute over the neutrality question has been raging fiercely for days, and may come to a collision. The French Minister threatens if certain clauses *are not* withdrawn, and the North German Minister threatens if they *are*. The French men-of war steam around the Prussian men of war regularly every day, and immediately steam down the bay. Report has all the Daimios returning to Yeddo to reside.

By the steamer Yesso, which arrived from the coast ports at Hong Kong, October 10th, intelligence is brought that the brig Escape, from Newchwang to Hong Kong, was totally lost during a dense fog, about forty miles south of Tamsui. The crew, eleven in number, arrived at Amoy in the long boat, after being five days in the boat, during two of which they were without food and water.

A LETTER dated, Tientsin, September 27th says: I was told this evening on pretty good authority that Cheung-Kwo-Shwai is at present in Tientsin. The Fu and Hsien have gone to Pekin. The Emperor, it is said, sent Cheung Kwo Shwai to bring Li Hung Chang; and it is certain that he returned here with him; and that Li Hung Chang and all the other high officials say that Cheng Kwo Shwai is guiltless, and had nothing to do with the massacre. Their proof of this is that he does not belong to Tientsin, and only happened to be there, passing through to Pekin.

A LETTER to the *Press* from Suatow says: On the 3d of October, the community were awakened by a heavy explosion, which was followed immediately by rumbling, accompanied by a sensible jarring of the houses. In less than an hour after the first shock, those who labored under the blissful misconception that it was the report of a gun, were cruelly made sensible of their mistake by a second visitation. Nobody expected a return of the unpleasant visitors, and it was with increased *bodily quaking* that we were aroused from our beds on Sunday at about 4:15 A. M., by, according to some accounts, the heaviest shock of all. It was precisely like the others, therefore requires no description. Two slight shocks are said to have been heard or felt on Sunday evening.

A LETTER dated Kiukiang, September 27th, says: Immediately after writing you, per Kiangtoong, Pere Porter received a letter from Anat, giving an account of the destruction of the Mission premises, at Foo-chow-foo. The orphanage, residences, etc., were destroyed, but, strange to say, not the chapel. At Keen Chong Foo the Christians were expecting the immediate destruction of the Missionary establishment, and Fathers Anat and Bouget are reported to have fled to the mountains near Keen Chang. I do not think they are in any danger, as the Christians are numerous in Keen Chong Foo, and some are amongst the mountains in the department. The Fathers could easily get through the mountains to Fyh Kien, I should think, where they would be safer, and where they could easily go to Foo Chow. I am afraid that the Christians in this province will suffer very much.

AT Hong Kong, September 25th, a terrible typhoon occurred. The *Press* says: The terrific gusts which passed between noon and three o'clock P. M. caused fearful destruction among the trading junks moored between the Canton wharf and the Sailors' Home. From Achong's yard to the Sailors' Home was chiefly the scene of the immediate disasters, as the mass of drifting wreck will at once testify; but this is not the only spot in which the marks of devastation are visible. Three or four of the largest and finest cargo boats in the harbor were smashed to atoms against the small jetty commonly known as "Dent's Wharf," and the "Hong Kong Lighterage and Storage Company" have lost nearly all their smaller craft, many, it is said, with cargos on board. The Praya, too, from the Market Wharf to the westward, has suffered severely, although hardly to such an extent as in 1867. On shore generally the damage has not been so extensive. It is chiefly confined, besides the Praya, to sign-boards, tiles, window-shutters, etc., but including, of course, all mat erections, and a bran new wooden shed near the Pacific Mail Company's offices, which has completely collapsed.

A CORRESPONDENT at Canton writes: The state of affairs here has been very much exaggerated; not indeed that there have been no grounds for a certain degree of apprehension, for the occurrence at Fatshan, and the appearance of mischievous placards at a time when the examinations were on the point of terminating, naturally turned the attention of the residents to the means of safety they had at hand. It is, however, certain that many of the alarming rumors we have heard had a very slight foundation. The examinations passed off very quietly, and the students having now left the city there is less chance of mischief being plotted than before. Increased precautions are being taken by the native authorities, in view of the possibility of a disturbance, but we are assured that there are very slight grounds for apprehension.

OSAKA was visited by a violent typhoon October 2d. The foreigners quarter was covered with water, and hundreds of houses were flooded out. Kobe was also visited by a disastrous storm. Several vessels were injured. The visit of Hon. Wm. H. Seward and party was the great excitement of the fore part of the month. In going to Yeddo in the United States steamer Monocacy, in company with the American Minister, they were caught in a heavy typhoon. At Yokohama Mr. S. was the guest of Mr. De Long, American Minister, and at Yeddo the guest of Mr. Shepard, United States Consul. The first audience ever given by the Mikado to a private person was given to Mr. Seward on the 12th inst., the only person present being Mr. Seward, the Minister, Mr. De Long, and Col. Shepard, Acting Secretary of Legation. The Americans are delighted, and the English particularly chagrined at so great a Republican triumph. Great praise is due Mr. De Long for his management of the visit. Every official in Yokohama called upon Mr. Seward except the United States Consul, Mr. Lyons.

THE North China *Herald* of October 4th says: An outrage—the first of an unknown series—was committed at Fatshan, near Canton, on the evening of the 21st. It appears that for months past the native Christians at Canton and Fatshan have been erecting a chapel; the work originated with them, and has, through its course, been unaided by foreigners. On the completion of the edifice, it was determined to have an opening ceremony by a grand feast, and several Protestant missionaries and native converts were invited to attend. Fortunately only one foreigner, the Reverend I. Chalmers, was able to be present, and to his early return to Canton he probably owes his life. He left Fatshan immediately after the ceremony of opening the chapel had been performed, and refused to remain for some festivities appointed to take place in the evening. At about 6 P. M. the mob, which had often expressed its intention of destroying the building when finished, collected about the doors, and openly declared that improprieties were being committed within the chapel. The native assistant denied the charges eloquently as circumstances would admit, and endeavored to cool the growing excitement; with the usual success how ever, for within an hour the building had been burst into, sacked and burned. The converts made good their escape and no loss of life occurred, though several ugly wounds were received.

The United States flag-ship Colorado, Captain Cooper, bearing the flag of Real Admiral Rodgers, left Hong-kong for Shanghai on the 14th of September. It is expected that she will visit Chefoo, Tien Tsin and the other ports, returning to Hong Kong in November.

BAKERIES.

Inside View of a Vile Shop.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday gives the results of an inside view of what, let us hope, as its reporter states, is one of the dirtiest bakeries in that city, to obtain which he passed himself off as a journeyman baker, and labored accordingly, certainly showing an enthusiasm for obtaining the full particulars that rivals that of the amateur casual of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Dressed in a worn and dingy suit, he boldly made application, succeeded in obtaining the situation as a baker, and presented himself ready for work one Saturday night at an occupation of which he had not the slightest practical knowledge. We wonder how many similar bakeries there are in this city? But to the reporter's story:

I had given the baker to understand that I was from New York, and so I dodged the certain disclosures Saturday night would have made, that I was a greenhorn, as in that city no Saturday night work is done, and beans and brown bread are only a Boston institution; so then I went into the shop at 5 P. M. though the other hands were averse to taking on a non union man, I was not slow in informing them I'd look up the union here at its first meeting. My first duty was being sent into the shop to help to clean up the shelves and boxes of broken and stale bread and cake, which, when all collected—and much of it was worse than stale—was taken into the bakery and emptied into a trough; then a nasty old pail that I took to be a slop bucket, but which in reality turned out to be the measure for yeast, was filled once or twice with water and emptied into this mixture of bread crusts and cake fragments, and I was directed to "take the shovels" then standing in an ash heap by the oven door and "chop and stir" this mess into a thin gruel.

"Be quick about it too, and not spend so much time polishing up that shovel blade."

From this, in my innocence, I was removing the ashes and dust, not reflecting that "them ashes don't hurt nothin."

This task accomplished, and the necessary amount of meal added, gave the gruel a brown bread value. The deep tins for putting this thickened liquid into for baking were produced, and all hands of us were busy painting the inside of them with little brushes dipped in slush that would have hardly stood the test as fairly valuable for soap grease. This task done, we went to supper, one man, however, being left to receive numbers and give tickets for the pots of beans that were brought by customers to be baked in the baker's oven.

THE BAKED BEANS SWINDLE.

Returning from supper, I found a portion of the hands held for duty all night, so the work of filling up the brown bread pans was immediately begun and duly accomplished. At half-past nine, all the beans from outsiders having been brought in, the covers were put upon the troughs and four very large sheet iron flats were laid together on these, and each bean pot emptied of its beans, the pork therein being replaced, for the boss told me, "be careful to get each piece of pork in the right pot. Every woman knows her piece of pork, as quick as lightning." All the pots being emptied, nearly, if not more than two hundred, I was told to "be lively and help bring in the snap stones from the kitchen." Thither we went, returning with the family boiler, none the cleanest, brimming full of par boiled beans, evidently the very refuse of the market. After straining the water off, these were poured upon the pile of customers' beans and the whole thoroughly mixed. Then each pot was re-filled, the pork nicely set in, and the balance scooped into several very large pots, holding about a gallon each, belonging to the baker. These were to be sold by the quart, though we did fill some small pots to be sold; thus was his refuse, uneatable stock made good by the large per centage of good beans gained by defrauding those who sent in their bean pots to be baked for their Sunday dinner.

TRIALS OF AN AMATEUR.

It would hardly interest you to tell about filling the ovens, watering the pots, watching the fire, and waiting upon the customers in the morning. That I was useful there can be no doubt, but my burnt and blistered fingers told there is need of experience in handling hot beans and brown bread pots, and all that Sunday I was anxiously tending and nursing them:

The duty Saturday night relieved me from early duty Sunday eve in setting sponge, &c., so that when I appeared for duty, about ten o'clock P. M., I found the process of kneading just commenced. It was here some of the men tried to play me sharp, and set me kneading by myself, but I had used my eyes and wits the previous night, and had the run of the shop so thoroughly that I found plenty of odd trifles to take my time until a lusty call from the boss startled me.

THE REPORTER PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

"Here, you New York Dutch krutzer, get out of them mud scows and knead."

"I can knead as well with my shoes on," said I, rolling up my shirt sleeves.

"O blast that; roll up yer leggins and jump in."

I noticed one of my not overclean fellow workmen *had* "jumped in," and standing in the bread trough, was vigorously treading the dough with his bare feet. Suppressing an omnious roll of the stomach, I managed to say:

"What, take off my shoes and wade in the dough?"

"In course, my love; kick off yer skuffs and go at it."

"But where shall I wash my feet?"

"Here, take a dry rub if you're so blasted particular," tossing me a towel, "and be lively."

Of course I obeyed the mandate. I noticed my fellow-workmen, however, were not "particular" even for a "dry rub," but my mental reservations and maledictions at that time will be now understood by the boss, when he reads what the *Bulletin* knows about his bread-making. I certainly made up mind that I should have to be hungry indeed to eat the bread from that bakery.

As I remarked, this shop had the reputation for the reign supreme of dirt and dirty work, and although there are but few that knead with their feet, there are living those who well remember a cracker baker, years ago doing business not far from Fort Hill, who employed a six-foot darkey to walk up and down in his bread trough. These facts I give that the public may know what is done in the most desperate cases, and to induce greater cleanliness, not only among employes, but among employers. Every oven room in New England should be as neat, clean, and convenient as Southmayd's candy factory, and free at all times to the public.

HOW HE KEPT INCOG.

I performed my various duties, not without embarrassment but with outspoken chagrin at the want of footing through the dough. The boss said I'd "better join the ministry and start revival among the bakeries." I was busy covering my actual knowledge by activity and a lively manouvring to be on hand in working up to the hands of a really good workman, in passing batches to the oven, taking away the bread coming out and a host of little minor things that used up time, put me in good fellowship with the men as a willing, lively hand, and impressed the boss that I might make a good workman here, as soon as I learned their style of doing things.

GETTING OUT OF A SCRAPE.

I had worked two nights, and gained about all the insight possible of the *modus operandi*, and was beginning to think my disguise might be getting a little flimsy, and wondering how soon I could slip away unobserved, Monday morning, especially as the boss had his eye on me, and coaxing to stay over Sunday and pay me as a "third" hand. Of course, to sustain the character I was personating, I objected absolutely to this, which elicited some not over complimentary remarks about "New York doughslingers coming here as journeymen bakers," &c., to which I retorted something equally unclaimable respecting "Yankee bean roasters," and so being unable, after some altercation, to settle the point, I refused to remain, was paid off $3,75, and discharged, with aching limbs, toes full of dough, blistered fingers, and an amount of knowledge gained that was practical enough if unpleasant to contemplate.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURES.

Working With the Spirits—A Series of Adventures—A Grand Discovery —Quarrel Over the Spoils—Almost A Tragedy.

[From New York Times Correspondent.]

WEST POINT, Monday, Nov. 21, 1870.

The crew of the canal boat Emma Godey, which arrived at New York to-day from Buffalo, give a most interesting and startling account of a romance among the Hudson Highlands which has scarcely been surpassed, if indeed equalled, since the days of Capt. Kidd and his freebooter crew. Jerry Lanigan, the tiller man, tells the following story:

"It was about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, we were with a tow of ten other boats going very slowly; we were the last boat; about five miles below West Point we kept close to the west shore and had passed the up Albany boat; it was very dark and I could see nothing but the boat and shore lights, and the dark mountains above on both sides. All at once there was an awful flash, like lightning, and it seemed as if some one had blasted up the whole mountain, for the rocks and sticks flew in the air, and some came all over the boat. I looked ashore and saw a bonfire light up. Just then three or four men seemed lifting up something heavy; then they seemed grabbing at things. Then they began to swear, and at last got to fighting. I took three of the hands and rowed up there. They were still fighting. We hollowed at them. They stopped, and again began to grab up things from the ground. We went up closer, and then went ashore. Lordy! what a go! There was a big piece of rock in the side of the mountain blown out, and a hole made down in the water. Big rocks were thrown all out, and in the place where these fellows were fighting was an old rusty iron box, with gold dollars in it. The fellows had been grabbing them out. They had their hats and pockets full—just like these (showing seven Spanish doubloons.) They said they had been digging for Captain Kidd's treasures under the spirits. One of the fellows' face was all bloody, and his eye was blacked. He got in our boat and we pulled back to the tow. He came down to New York with us and got off as soon as we landed. The other fellows got in their own boat—a yacht. They threw the iron chest in the river.

ANOTHER STORY.

"I live up on the mountain, jest a little back of Snakehole Creek. About eleven o'clock Sunday night, I was undressed and going to bed, when—jimini! I heered an awful smash!—bang! and see a big light. The night was dark. Says I, 'wife, I guess all West Point is blowed clear up. Gosh! what a noise!' I jumped into my clothes, and started over the hill. I got down to the river bank, and I see three or four men, or devils, or some such critters, get into a boat and go off on the river. They left a fire behind. I dares'at go nigh it. I was too afeared. In the morning I went and I found these here (showing five doubloons and one sovereign) among the stones."

Several pilots on the river at the time also say that they saw the flash and heard the noise.

UNRAVELING OF THE MYSTERY.

Yesterday afternoon James Vredenburg, Harry Tuttle, David H. Briggs and John Mearns appeared before Gen. Madison Baker, as referee, and made a lengthy and almost incredible statement. According to their story, last spring Briggs, who is an enthusiastic Spiritualist, had a dream, which revealed to him a great rusty iron-chest submerged under the waters, close by the rocky mountain ledges of the Hudson Highlands. He put away the vision, but it came again even more distinct. He then went to a clairvoyant, who directed him to the spot where Capt. Kidd's iron treasure chests were buried. He temporarily suspended his trade—that of a silversmith—and enlisted three companions, before named, who together chartered a yacht, and went upon the expedition. The clairvoyant furnished particular instructions, which they closely adhered to. At first they landed at Crow Nest and took possession of an abandoned dwelling. The spirits under whom they proceeded only allowed them to work at night. In September they commenced. While digging by charm in perfect silence, they were surprised, captured and mortally scared by some United States detectives, who took them for fugitive counterfeiters burying plates. At another time a party of adventurous young men who saw the lights on the mountain side, and could not account for them, came over from Cold Spring to investigate, thinking they might find the river banditti that had been operating at wholesale through the various towns. The diggers suddenly extinguished their light, and sent a shower of stones which went crashing through the woods below filling the air with brimstone fumes. The adventurers could not take such a reception, but tumbled and leaped down the mountain to their boats and pulled homeward for life, fully believing that Crow Nest was beset by "legions of devils." The spirits then ordered a change of base. So they moved down below Smackside Creek, a picturesque locality, marvelous for its seclusion, and very prolific of snakes. Again they dug and blasted. Twice they were visited by detectives, who supposed them to be river thieves, and they set all the country ajar with superstitious wonder at the lights on the uninhabited mountain side. Finally, after many attempts, the successful blast was made with ten pounds of powder on Sunday night. The explosion was awful. It seemed as though the entire mountain had been split in two. A great ledge at the water's edge was riven and a monstrous bowlder overturned. Underneath this was a portion of a decayed vessel. They pulled it out and discovered a huge rusty iron chest. It was the work of a moment to dash in the cover with a sledge-hammer, and disclose piles of coin smeared with mud. Frantic with excitement, they scrambled over the spoils, and finally came to blows, when the spectators, Jerry Lanigan and his boat's crew, came upon the scene and interposed. It seems that they actually secured about seven thousand dollars in ancient Spanish doubloons and sovereigns, besides some jewelry, all of which was greatly discolored by the water, rust, &c. An amicable arrangement for the division of the spoils has been made. They intend to renew operations at another place in the spring —all under the direction of the spirits. Several persons from West Point visited the scene to-day. A great piece of the rocky mountain-side down to the river level is torn off, but no traces of the hull of a submerged vessel are apparent, excepting the few green slime-covered ribs which contained the iron treasure chest. One of the treasure-hunters, Harry Tuttle, had his face considerably bruised, as he says, by a piece of rock from the explosion, but as the boatmen declare, from a blow received during the scrimmage.

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Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives sleepiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870.

It has been a quiet sort of a day in financial circles. There was very little of the customary eagerness to "buy and sell, and yet perhaps the Thanksgiving sermons and something to do with it. They may have roused conscience to work in some cases, and when it gets fairly at a man, he may as well sit, and think, unpleasant as the thinking may be. Perhaps they started others off into deeds of mercy, and the contemplation of yesterday's work has been more agreeable than any bargaining; we hope there were a few of that sort. With others, maybe, the "big dinner" lies heavier on the soul than "cent per cent," neither conscience to trouble, nor good deeds to calm; they have not awaked from the after-dinner sleep. Well it was a dull day—nor money nor stocks seemed greatly in demand. We had some enquiry for good paper at fair rates, and first class bonds or home stocks were sought after.

The eastern markets are unsteady. Gold is a fraction higher, and bonds, under the adverse news from the London market, are lower and dull.

The railway list stands at nearly the average quotations of Wednesday evening. We clip the following from the *Tribune* of Thursday morning in reference to the activity in Erie stock. Our private advices intimate that Fisk, Gould & Co. are afraid of the United States Court, and are endeavoring to become the actual owners of a clear majority of all the stock, to provide against any future orders from the court. They had a large order in the London market and have also been said to have been buying also on the Continent. What their ultimate intentions are can only be guessed at, but to deal honestly with the property under their control, would scarcely be the first guess.

Notwithstanding the preparations of the brokers to enjoy the customary turkey and mince pies of Thanksgiving to-morrow, the stock market was firm, with prices from ¼ to ½ per cent. The transactions were not large, however, except in Erie, which advanced in the afternoon to 25, and was the sensation of the day. The street points to Fisk and Gould as the movement in this stock is full of mystery. All agree that "things are working," but upon the question what the improvement is to be found, no one appears to have a clear idea. Some of the knowing ones assert that the Wall street party are now left to themselves, and since the interest of the Erie people, as was reported at the time, has been buying up the stock, which is generally in weak hands, are confident that the "ring," whatever that may be, has been quietly raking up the stock for sale in the direction of reducing the capital. It is not improbable that the whole movements is stimulated by these sensational stories, aided by the street speculators, who are always ready to follow a bold lead in speculation. In other prominent railway stocks the transactions were moderate, but prices were about ½ per cent. higher, and the tone of the market was quite firm. Among the miscellaneous stocks Western Union is still prominent; but the clique manipulation has been less marked, and the interest and excitement in the stock has sensibly abated.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Friday.
Bonds—1881	107¾	107¾
" 5-20—1862	107⅞	108⅛
" 1864	107¾	107⅞
" 1865	107¾	107⅞
" 1865 new	106⅝	106⅞
" 1867	106⅝	106⅞
" 1868	106⅝	106⅞
10-40s	103⅝	103⅞
Currency 6's	120½	120¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅝	97⅞
Do Scrip	97⅝	97⅞
Erie	101¾	102¼
Reading	99⅝	99⅞
Lake Shore	93¾	93⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91⅞
Rock Island	111¾	111⅞
Chicago & N. W.	79¾	80¼
Do. Preferred	91⅝	91⅞
Pacific Mail	41¾	41⅞
St. Paul, Common	69¾	70
Do. Preferred	91⅝	91⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31⅞
Wabash	37¾	37⅞
Do preferred	65¾	66
Adams Express	65¾	65¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	12	5-20's—Jy. 1865	9⅜
U. S. 6's—1881	7⅜	" 1865 new	9⅜
" 5-20's—1862	7⅜	" 1867	9⅜
" 5-20's—1864	9⅜	" 1868	9⅜
" 5-20's—1865	9⅜	U. P. R. R.	87⅜
" 10-40's	9⅜	Cen. Pacific	85⅜

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 25, 1870.

Trade generally was moderately active today, as much as could be expected under existing circumstances, though there is plenty of room for improvement. We can report a moderate consumptive demand for all the leading commodities, but with large receipts and stocks accumulating, prices generally speaking, are weak, with a drooping tendency, and particularly is this the case in regard to country produce.

APPLES—With continued liberal receipts and only a fair demand, the market is rather sluggish, though there is no change to make in quotations, which range per bbl. for good to prime, as to quality, at $2.50@3.50.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6@6½ cts per gallon, as to quality.

BEANS—Sales at 2@2 50 cents.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and cannot be quoted above $3.75@3.75 per cwt.

BUTTER—Continues exceedingly dull, and the supply in this market is large, unusually so, and in excess of the demand. Common to fair 20@25c; prime to choice 28@30c. Occasionally something gilt-edged to bring the outdoors.

BEANS—$2@2.50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 6@7c.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged. Western Reserve, 14@15c; Ohio Factory 15@15½; Ohio Dairies, 13@14c; New York Goshen, 16@17.

CRANBERRIES—Very irregular, ranging all the way from $1@$5 per bbl, the outside figure for Sunday's.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 23, in a jobbing way, $1@1.05 for small lots.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6½ per ton by the car load.

CEMENT—Selling: Akron Hydraulic at $2@2.25, and Calcined Plaster at $3@3 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Market bare.

CIDER—Is dull and unchanged; $5@6 per barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—Arrivals so far here been light and the same in view of the demand; may be quoted at 6@6½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Small sales of peaches at 5@6c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Apples, 3@3½c. Blackberries, 10@11 cents.

FEATHERS—Continue quiet and unchanged—prime 60@62c; fresh quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—The market is devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of notice; the demand is mainly local, while prices remain unchanged, $6.75@6.50 for family brands; $6.25@6.50 for fancy do; $6.25@6.50 for extra; $5.75@6.00 for fancy white; $5.25@5.50 for white. Rye Flour is dull at $4.50@4.75.

FEATHERS—The market is improving but there is no change to report in prices: No. 1 live geese, 55@60c.

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for wheat, and as the receipts are light, the mills are able to take all that offers at full quotations. Sales of 1,000 bushels of fair to prime No. 2 Red at 98@99c; 2 cars on track at 98½c; 1 car choice do at 99½c; 1 car do at 99½c; 1 car choice White at $1.00; may be quoted at 99@1 in first hands. Corn is very scarce, and not much doing; the receipts of late have been very light, and the demand in excess of the supply. Sales of 1 car high mixed at 50c; 1 car do at 49½c; 1 car do at 49c; 1 car do at 48½c; 1 car do at 48c; 1 car do at 47½c; 1 car do at 47c; 1 car do at 46½c; 1 car do at 46c; 1 car do at 45½c; 1 car do at 45c; 1 car do at 44½c; 1 car do at 44c; 1 car do at 43½c; 1 car do at 43c; 1 car do at 42½c; 1 car do at 42c; 1 car do at 41½c; 1 car do at 41c; 1 car do at 40½c; 1 car do at 40c; 1 car do at 39½c; 1 car do at 39c; 1 car do at 38½c; 1 car do at 38c; 1 car do at 37½c; 1 car do at 37c; 1 car do at 36½c; 1 car do at 36c; 1 car do at 35½c; 1 car do at 35c; 1 car do at 34½c; 1 car do at 34c; 1 car do at 33½c; 1 car do at 33c; 1 car do at 32½c; 1 car do at 32c; 1 car do at 31½c; 1 car do at 31c; 1 car do at 30½c; 1 car do at 30c; 1 car do at 29½c; 1 car do at 29c; 1 car do at 28½c; 1 car do at 28c; 1 car do at 27½c; 1 car do at 27c; 1 car do at 26½c; 1 car do at 26c; 1 car do at 25½c; 1 car do at 25c; 1 car do at 24½c; 1 car do at 24c; 1 car do at 23½c; 1 car do at 23c; 1 car do at 22½c; 1 car do at 22c; 1 car do at 21½c; 1 car do at 21c; 1 car do at 20½c; 1 car do at 20c; 1 car do at 19½c; 1 car do at 19c; 1 car do at 18½c; 1 car do at 18c; 1 car do at 17½c; 1 car do at 17c; 1 car do at 16½c; 1 car do at 16c; 1 car do at 15½c; 1 car do at 15c; 1 car do at 14½c; 1 car do at 14c; 1 car do at 13½c; 1 car do at 13c; 1 car do at 12½c; 1 car do at 12c; 1 car do at 11½c; 1 car do at 11c; 1 car do at 10½c; 1 car do at 10c; 1 car do at 9½c; 1 car do at 9c; 1 car do at 8½c; 1 car do at 8c; 1 car do at 7½c; 1 car do at 7c; 1 car do at 6½c; 1 car do at 6c; 1 car do at 5½c; 1 car do at 5c; 1 car do at 4½c; 1 car do at 4c; 1 car do at 3½c; 1 car do at 3c; 1 car do at 2½c; 1 car do at 2c; 1 car do at 1½c; 1 car do at 1c; 1 car do at ½c; 1 car do at ¼c; 1 car do at ⅛c; 1 car do at ⅛c; 1 car do at ⅛

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:35	2:20	9:21
Height of Barometer	29.21	29.04	29.01
Change since last report	.07	.17	.20
Thermometer	32°	40°	35°
Change in last 24 hours	1°	6°	
Direction of wind	N.	S.	W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	2	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.02	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	A.	A.	A.
Amount of clouds			
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	2	2	2

Norms—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decreases being marked thus .10, throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: As, just perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or tempest; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, slight rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy covered.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Grand Contest to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

Wood Sewing Machines do everything easily and well.

Hot in Session.—There were no courts in session in this city yesterday.

Preparing.—The gas mains are being extended from East Liberty to Oakland.

A wine house on Smithfield street has the sign "hardware" above the door. A faithful word.

Pass Us.—The fire alarm telegraph poles in the East Liberty district have been put in place.

Clocks.—Good time-keepers at Evans' Department store for one dollar, 59 5th avenue, Masonic Hall building.

City Councils.—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh will hold a regular monthly meeting at two o'clock on Monday.

Mayor's Office.—There were thirty-eight cases disposed of at the Mayor's office yesterday. There were but nineteen on Thursday morning.

The Hall of the Washington Infantry, on Thanksgiving Eve, was all that could be desired. Everything passed off in the most pleasant manner possible.

Disorderly.—Martin Bromely was charged before Justice Heinel yesterday, on oath of his mother, with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

R. of P.—Fort Duquesne Lodge, No. 209, K. of P., will hold a regular meeting this evening, for work in the 3d rank. It is hoped a full attendance of the members is desired.

Harper's Magazine for December has been received and is for sale by Mr. W. A. Gildea, Sunday, 65 Fifth avenue. As usual it is brimful of excellent and instructive reading matter.

Sixth Ward Republicans.—The Republicans of the Sixth Ward will meet at the ANN STREET SCHOOL HOUSE, on Saturday evening at the Ann street school house for the purpose of suggesting candidates for ward offices.

Common.—We have been requested to state that the change of position of the "Post Office" referred to in our issue of Thursday, were general and not, as stated, against the manner of Council from the fifth ward or any one of them.

Seventh Ward Republicans are invited to attend at the Franklin House School House this (Saturday) evening, November 26th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of suggesting candidates for Councils and the various ward offices.

Meet Tuesday evening a meeting will be held in the Second Ward School House, Allegheny, for the purpose of suggesting persons for the various offices to be filled by the people at the primary elections. A full attendance of citizens is requested.

A Mean Thief.—Some contemptible scoundrel, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, broke a plate glass window in the store of Peter Heinz & Co., Allegheny, on the night of the 24th, and stole a number of cans of fruit. Thursday evening, and stole about fifteen cans of fruit.

The invisible John Smith was before the Mayor yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. His last seen consisted in creating a disturbance on Liberty street, breaking a window in the house of Mr. Griffith Woods. The Mayor charged him 25 and costs.

Broke Down.—One of Frank Ardery's four horse wagons, loaded with flour for Allison & Brother, broke down at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the corner of Tenth and Penn streets. The horses, after a time, were coaxed by the use of the iron and the wagon righted and loaded up the wheel to drop into the gutter.

Lecture.—Mr. H. Harvard made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Andrew Coleman with the larceny of a watch and chain, valued at $50, the property of Caleb Richard. Bail for the sum of $500 was taken, the value of the property.

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Lecture.—The postponed lecture of Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec on "The late Ecumenical Council" will positively take place to-morrow evening in the Cathedral. The proceeds are for the benefit of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. The reverend prelate has generously volunteered his services, and it promises to prove entertaining and instructive.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular monthly meeting this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock at the rooms on Fifth avenue, over Post Office building—business discussion of new work—reports of delegation to State Convention and Executive Committee—election of officers for the ensuing year—full attendance of members requested. All interested in christian work—ladies included—are invited.

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